(LIId Year.) THE (No. 2664.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1796.

STUTGARD, *September* 21.

THE Auſtrians continue to ſurround Kehl, and a new aſſault is expected to be made. Two or three thouſand French have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the valley of Kinzig, the armed peaſants of which are in purſuit of ten large waggons, eſcorted by 100 cheaſſeurs, but ſurrounded on all ſides.

The laſt letters from Ulm, relate, that the baggage of the army of Moreau is proceeding by the Upper Danube, towards the lake of Conſtance. The left wing has paſſed over to the left bank of the river, and levied contributions in the biſhopric of Aichſtadt, but quitted it on the 15th, on the approach of general Nauendorff, whoſe advanced guard was at Papenheim.

To confirm the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of Franconia, the archduke Charles is ſaid to have ordered the eſtabliſhment of a corps of obſervation, amounting to 18,000 men, from Pappenheim to Langenfeld, by which Nuremberg will be covered.

General Moreau had troops near Kaptan, on the 13th, where they ſuſtained an attack, of which the iſſue was favourable to the Auſtrians. On the 16th and 17th he cauſed troops to file towards his right wing at Schaw Munchen, and appeared to intend approaching the Tyroleſe, or, perhaps the lake of Conſtance. Perſons from Bavaria ſtate, that the army of Moreau ſtill conſiſts of 40,000 effective men. All that has been ſaid of a ſhock ſuſtained by his army on the 14th near Munich and Donawerth, is void of foundation. The intelligence appears to have been publiſhed at Ratiſbon, to conſole the inhabitants, who have been much alarmed by the ſucceſſes of the French at Landhut, on the 7th.

BRUSSELS, *October* 1.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by general Bournonville, at preſent occupies the following poſition.—The left wing, reinforced by two diviſions of the army of the North, occupies the lines behind the Sieg, which cover Duſſeldorf. The right wing is poſted in the neighbourhood of the Hundzruck, and in the intrenchments which cover Neuwied, and in the iſle oppoſite to that city. A great part of the centre is poſted between Cologne and Coblentz. The diviſion of general Poncet has likewiſe begun to move towards the Hundzruck, the archduke Charles threatening to croſs the Rhine at Mentz, to effect a powerful diverſion on the left bank of the Rhine. The Auſtrian army muſt be infinitely more numerous than was imagined, for we learn from Bonne, that great bodies of troops are ſeen filing paſt that place towards the Sieg, with a view, as it is thought, to attack the republican troops, in the expectation of a general engagement, every day is diſtinguiſhed by ſkirmiſhes and affairs of advanced poſts, often very obſtinate and extremely bloody. In one of theſe laſt actions, the French cavalry made two hundred Auſtrians priſoners, who have been ſent to Cologne.

General Bournonville, with his whole staff-major, is about to proceed to the right bank of the Rhine, to put himſelf at the head of the army, and reſume offenſive operations; already the enemy have made ſeveral fruitleſs attempts to gain the head of the bridge of Neuwied, where the French always preſerve a paſſage when they retire, for this poſt, upon the right bank of the Rhine.

General Tilly has arrived here on his way from Paris. He is going directly to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, of which he is appointed chief of the ſtaff-major, in the room of general Ernouf.

Oct. 3. The whole army of the Sambre and Meuſe, has for ſome days been in motion, while the motives and plans of the generals cannot be deviſed. Troops ſucceſſively arrive from the right bank on the left, and then they are again marched up the right bank. At length, upon the 8th, the movements became more uniform, and it began to be apprehended that the archduke Charles would turn towards the Hundzruck, with a part of the forces under his command. The whole of the centre of the army, which was encamped in different poſitions between Cologne and Andernach, received orders to march towards the borders of the Rhine; troops night and day defile by Coblentz, in order to reach their new deſtination. The diviſion of general Championet, which was behind the Sieg, has repaſſed the Rhine, on its way thither alſo. The head quarters, however, ſtill remain at Cologne, where are moſt of the generals of the army. It appeared that Bournonville intended to repair to the Sieg to take the command of the troops of the armies of the North and the Sambre, which are aſſembled at this point, and it was ſuppoſed for certain, that it was decided in a general council, again to march the army towards the Lahn; but hitherto it does not appear that theſe diſpoſitions are ready to be put in execution.

The Auſtrians have withdrawn from the banks of the Rhine opp. to Bonn, where for ſeveral days together they had appeared. We know, however, that the enemy occupy a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgic regiments, infantry and cavalry, are with the archduke's army. It is ſaid that they fight with terrible fury upon every occaſion, and that the dragoons de la Tour cut to pieces with their ſabres, in an affair upon the Lahn, a French battalion entirely compoſed of Belgians and Liegeois. The Auſtrians have alſo formed a camp of obſervation in the plain near Neuwied, to prevent the French from attempting any thing at that point, by cauſing the troops to file off from the left wing, by the bridge which they always occupy in the neighbourhood of that city.

Upon the 6th and 7th (September 25 and 26) there muſt have been very warm actions on the right bank of the Rhine; for upon the left were heard cannonades very heavy and very long. It is at preſent very difficult to obtain details of the operations on the right bank. No citizen is allowed to paſs the bridge at Cologne; this permiſſion being granted to military men alone.

AMSTERDAM, *September* 29.

This moment we receive intelligence, that Portugal has compromiſed matters with the French republic. It is to pay 20,000,000, and to ſhut its harbours againſt the Engliſh.

COPENHAGEN, *September* 20.

The prince royal and his royal conſort were expected to return from their excurſion, on the 17th of this month. Their royal highneſſes, however, anticipated our expectations, by arriving on the 16th, which produced the higheſt ſatisfaction and congratulation from the royal family, who were at the caſtle of Frederickſborg, to pay a viſit to the queen dowager, who was confined to her chamber by a ſevere indiſpoſition.

According to letters from Stockholm, Meſſrs. Perruchet and Marivaux, the former chargé des affaires, the latter ſecretary to the embaſſy of the French legation in Sweden, have received orders from their government immediately to quit that capital. Mr. Koenigy ſecretary to the Swediſh embaſſy at Paris, who was at the point of ſetting out for France, defers his departure until he receives further inſtructions. Baron Stael de Holſtein, the Swediſh ambaſſador, left Paris on the 5th of September. Previous to his departure, he diſpoſed of all his horſes and carriages, and proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied with only two ſervants.—Thus there is not, at this moment, any perſon in a diplomatic capacity from the court of Stockholm: M. Signeul, the conſul-general of Sweden, being there only for the purpoſe of adjuſting points of a commercial nature.

SCHAFFHOUSEN, *September* 25.

Many peaſants of Rheinfielden, who by the momentary retreat of Jourdan, were led to believe that the republican armies were deſtroyed, fell upon the detached poſts in the retreat of the army, and abuſed a great many individuals attached to the army, but they have paid dear for their credulity and raſhneſs, for the French immediately on their return to theſe environs, arreſted thoſe who had taken part in the rebellion; ſeveral of them have been ſent to Huningen, where they will ſuffer the puniſhment due to their atrocious conduct, others have fled, abandoning their houſes, wives and children.

Sept. 29. Several letters from Inſpruck, confirm the intelligence which had been communicated before, but was ſuppoſed unfounded, that a column of Buonaparte's army had taken the town of Bonzen.

BANKS OF THE SIEG, *October* 1.

Since the 19th inſt. when the Auſtrians reconnoitred the poſition of the left wing of the republican army, nothing has happened in this neighbourhood. The advanced poſts of the imperialiſts extend from Eckmans to Langen, and the main force of his army, conſiſting of from 18 to 20,000 men, is at Uckerath as general Werneck is the preſent commander in chief.

The archduke ſet off from the Lower Rhine with 20,000 men, part of whom are to be marched towards the Hundzruck and the remainder is to march againſt general Moreau.

NEUWIED, *September* 22.

The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, conſiderably weakened by the immenſe loſſes it has ſuſtained during its retreat, is in a ſtate of the utmoſt diſorganization and diſcouragement. Within theſe 8 days, more than 15,000 men have paſſed through this place, flying in the greateſt diſorder, without a chief, without colours, and a great number of them without muſkets and cartridge boxes, but all loaded with booty. Among the fugitives were adjutant generals, a major general, and ſeveral adminiſtrators in chief, who have loſt their field equipage, their adminiſtration chefts, and the contributions they had received. But although theſe gentlemen had no time to ſave any thing belonging to the republic, yet they were accompanied by about 80 cars ſtages and waggons, containing their ſpoils and miſtreſſes. The private robberies, encouraged by commanders of this deſcription, have no bounds. General Kleber, as well as other general officers, have given in their reſignations, choſing rather to [illegible]. The ſoldiers, who have become rich by plunder, are afraid again to expoſe their life. The adminiſtrations and officers of the ſtaff are enriched, and the republic has loſt ſeveral thouſands of its ſoldiers, a part of its artillery, conſiderable ſums of money, which had been collected in contributions, the greater part of its field equipage, and, what is ſtill more deplorable, the ſmall number of friends which they had in Germany.

DUBLIN, *September* 23.

There was, on the 20th, a bloody affair at Altenkirchen, where the 1ſt of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by Kleber, had halted, to cover the retreat. After an engagement of 7 hours, the advantage was decided in favour of the Auſtrians. General Marceau died that day at Siegberg, of the wounds he received. The retreat of the French beyond the Sieg has been the conſequence of this battle. They have taken poſt at Benſberg, two leagues in advance of Bonne. It is thought they will be able to maintain themſelves there, as the army of the North advances in great numbers.

BREMEN, *September* 27.

It is certain that though Moreau has been beaten, he is ſtill in Bavaria. General Nauendorff, who has obtained an advantage over Delaſt, continues vigilantly to watch the movements of the French commander in chief.

The empreſs of Ruſſia, who has been ſo long threatening to come to the aſſiſtance of the emperor, has at length effected her promiſe; already the garriſons of the hereditary ſtates are compoſed of Ruſſian troops, and the Imperialiſts are, by forced marches, advancing to reinforce the archduke's army.

MEMEL, *September* 30.

A light-houſe has been lately erected at this place, and was opened on the firſt inſtant. It ſtands on the N. E. of Courland ſide of the entrance into the harbour, on an eminence, round in form, and planted with various ſhrubs, 30 feet higher than, and 500 paces diſtant from, the ſurface of the ſea; and it is, in itſelf, 75 feet high, with its end fronting N. W.

The apparatus conſiſts of five large, and four leſſer concave mirrors, with as many large candles, and a double parent lamp; and the light may be ſeen at all points of the compaſs from S. to N. E. to the diſtance of about 13 Britiſh miles.

Ships having the light-houſe S. E. diſtance about 2 miles, will find good anchorage ground in 10 fathom ſoundings.

When the light has been approached to within the diſtance of about 4 miles, it bears the appearance of the blaze of a coal of fire; and at 2 miles of a riſing full moon; but at the diſtance of about 2 miles, the ſeparate light of each reflector may be clearly diſtinguiſhed.

PARIS, *October* 3.

We have no official news from the armies. The foreign journals are full of exaggerations upon this ſubject, and with recitals of diſaſters which they magnify according to cuſtom. They all, nevertheleſs, agree in ſaying that general Moreau, after a reverſe, has retreated towards Munich, and wiſhes to effect a junction across Franconia, with the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

General Marceau was wounded the 3d complementary day, and he died two days after.

The republic has loſt in him one of her ableſt generals, one of her warmeſt defenders. Beloved by his own troops, he had even conciliated the higheſt eſteem of the enemy themſelves.

He was ſcarcely 27 years of age; yet the many battles which he gained in La Vendée, and two campaigns upon the banks of the Rhine, in which he commanded with the greateſt talents and judgment, have aſſigned him a conſpicuous rank among our generals, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this war.

At the time of the retreat upon the Sieg, he was intruſted with the charge of covering the army, and keeping the enemy in check while the French columns cleared the defile of Altenkirchen. It was here that he received the mortal wound.

Some chaſſeurs were ſtationed along with a party of huſſars in a wood from which they diſlodged theirs foon. Marceau in reconnoitre the ground went to this quarter. A Pruſſian chaſſeur, concealed behind a tree, obſerved him by the diſtinguiſhing badges of his rank, leveled a carabine at him, and pierced him through the body. He was carried to Altenkirchen,

They offered to transport him along the left bank of the Rhine, but he himself requested to remain at Altenkirchen, at the house of the Prussian commander, with whose officers

The next day the advanced guard of the enemy occupied Altenkirchen. When the Austrian general Haddick was informed of this circumstance, he sent a safeguard to Marceau. General Kray visited him in person.

Tears flowed down the cheeks of this aged warrior. He himself had fought against Marceau for two years. These two generous souls were united by sentiments of friendship, even in the midst of battles. They waited only for the moment of peace to display them.

Some hopes of saving Marceau were still entertained. The principal surgeon of prince Charles exerted his utmost skill, but upon the 5th complementary day the symptoms became more alarming, his head grew heavy, and he expired at six o'clock.

The Austrian regiments of Barco and Blankenstein, which had admired his valour at the head of our squadrons, contended for the honour of paying him the last duties; but the officers who had remained with him had gone to the archduke Charles, and requested that his body should be given to his brothers in arms.

The prince consented, with a request to the French general to apprize the Austrians of the moment when he was to be interred, in order that they might assist in the military and funeral honours which were to be paid to him.

The body of Marceau was buried in the intrenched camp at Coblentz, during a discharge of artillery from both armies.

LONDON, *September 24.*

Destruction of the Amphion frigate.

A dreadful event happened on Thursday evening, to the Amphion, of 32 guns, captain J. Pellew, in Plymouth harbour. By some accident, not yet known, the ship blew up, and the greater part of the crew perished.

Saturday morning, thirty of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Amphion frigate, were buried in the royal hospital burial ground, at Plymouth, in one large grave from east to west: It was a piteous and melancholy sight! The bodies that were owned were buried by their friends.

The Amphion arrived at Plymouth from the North Sea, on Monday se'nnight, and the day following went up Hamoaze to refit. Wednesday she went along side the sheer hulk, and got out a defensive bowsprit, and on Thursday morning a new one was fixed in its stead; in this, together with overhauling the rigging, &c. the officers and crew had been employed great part of the day; and such were the exertions used to get the ship ready for sea, that it does not appear that more than 18 of the sailors were ashore, on liberty. The captain, his first lieutenant, and captain Swaffield, of the Overyssel, of 64 guns, now in this harbour, had dined together on board the Amphion; and while at table, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the captain was alarmed by a sudden shock, which his apprehensions led him to fear was occasioned by gun-powder, and that moment communicating his fears to those at the table, requested them with much earnestness instantly to follow him, and he forced himself through the Amphion's quarter gallery to get into the water, or reach the hulk, the lieutenant following close at his heels; but before they were clear of the ship, the fore magazine blew up, and they presently found themselves on the deck of the hulk, but how they got there seems yet to be accounted for. Captain Swaffield, and the others, were not so fortunate; they have never been heard of since! It is generally supposed that they were drowned, and are now in the cabin, as it is expected that the after part of the ship may be entire, from the fire not having reached the after magazine, before the ship sunk. The explosion was dreadful indeed; and the melancholy effects that succeeded, are such as to beggar all description. Every part of the ship forward, together with masts, yards, sails, &c. &c. were blown to atoms, and hurled to a great height in one instant; as also every person that was on the fore-part of the deck. All the persons that were taken up on the water, and parts of the wreck, alive, were blown from the after part of the ship, and were upon deck at the time of the explosion; these may amount to between 20 and 30, men and women.—But all that were below the deck, went down in the ship, besides the crew, a great number of people belonging to Dock, such as wives of the sailors, women of the town, bumboat people and visitors, were on board; among the latter description, was a very respectable tradesman, a Mr. Spry, an upholsterer, and his son, who had been dining with his brother the carpenter of the ship, and were all below when she sunk.

The exact number of lives lost on this melancholy occasion, cannot yet be ascertained, but it is supposed to be from 280 to 290 people. The bodies of those that were picked up dead, presented a spectacle too shocking for description; they were immediately sown up in hammocks, and conveyed to a burying ground. Many were found on board the sheer hulk in a very mangled state; and so great was the force of the explosion, that four of the 12 pounder guns were blown from the Amphion, and fell on the hulk's deck. The captain and lieutenant are slightly wounded. It never can be known by what means the accident happened, as the person who was the cause of it, together with all those that were near him, were in one instant blown to atoms. The females of the ship are entirely under water, the only signs visible is the fingers of one hand. The sheer hulk is employed to-day for her, and the necessary preparations are making to weigh the wreck, as it lies quite in the channel way, about of the dock yard. It is a singularity remarkable, that the sheer hulk, to which the Amphion was lashed, has not received the smallest injury, nor any person that was on board her, notwithstanding the beams, ships, splinters, &c. so thick in the air and on board her.

A number of French troops are said to have left Leghorn on a secret expedition. General Buonaparte's lady is on her return to Paris by way of Milan.

The Dutch fleet went to sea September 26. An English fleet sailed after them from Yarmouth on the 28th. The Dutch had a good start. It is said to consist of 15 or 16 ships of the line, frigates, &c. The English of 12 sail of the line.

Oct. 12. Lord Malmesbury, it is at length settled, is the person who is to be sent to Paris as ambassador extraordinary from this country to the republic of France. He kissed the king's hand to-day, we understand, on his appointment, and took leave of his majesty. His departure is fixed for to-morrow evening or Friday morning, and he will probably reach Paris on Sunday night or early on Monday.

Perhaps there never was intrusted to any human being, a negotiation more difficult and delicate in its nature, and requiring more abilities and caution in the conduct of it, than that about to be entered into with the French republic. In former negotiations little else was to be adjusted beyond the claims of the contending powers to territorial possessions; the parties at war were not actuated by very violent prejudices or agitated by very deep resentments.

Materially different, however, is the present case: In this war it is not two nations that are engaged in a contest about some petty fishery, some navigation of an unproductive river, or the exclusive possession of some blasted heath—Of this war the complexion and character have been more deadly and fatal—old prepossessions have been set against new systems—prejudices have been opposed to principles—the privileged have been contending with the unprivileged—the mind of man has been goaded, and irritated, and inflamed, beyond all former example, and all the passions of the human heart have been let loose to render the contest more remorseless, and to rage without constraint or control. To heal such wounds requires the nicest hand, and the most consummate skill. A short time will probably decide the fate of the negotiation. That the negotiators, deeply impressed with the necessity of a peace, and seeing this quarter of the globe faint with the loss of so much blood and treasure, may enter upon the negotiation with a determination to put a speedy period to the calamities of war, and to restore general tranquillity to Europe, is our warmest wish and our most ardent prayer.

Sunday last arrived at Margate the Jemima, of London, from Lisbon, which port she left on the 18th ult. Mr. Anderson, the master of the Jemima, reports, that the people of Lisbon were very apprehensive of an invasion from the Spaniards, and that the Spanish ships which had been carried in there by vice-admiral Vandeput had been all released. When the Jemima came away there was no packet at Lisbon, the Hanover having sailed from thence on the 13th ultimo.

Oct. 13. A council was held in the closet after the levee, at which all the cabinet ministers were present: when lord Malmesbury was introduced, and received his appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the Executive Directory of France; into which he was sworn with the usual forms, and had the honour to kiss the king's hand; and afterwards took leave of his majesty on going to Paris.

The cabinet dinner yesterday evening was at Mr. Pitt's; and a council was afterwards held, at which the Lord President, lord Chancellor, duke of Portland, marquis Cornwallis, earls Spencer and Liverpool, lord Grenville and Messrs. Pitt, Windham and Dundas—assisted. The object of their deliberation was to settle the final departure and instructions of lord Malmesbury, who is expected to set off on Saturday for Paris, to commence his negotiation with the French directory. The council broke up at half past nine.

A letter from capt. Welham, of the Adriatic, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated off Deal October 12, says, "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the island of Belle-Isle.

An order has been sent to all the out ports, directing that no Genoese ships shall sail, till farther instructions be given on this subject.

Oct. 14. Yesterday a commission passed the great seal, at the lord chancellor's house in Bedford-square, appointing lord Malmesbury ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from this court to the directory of France. His lordship, attended by Messrs. Silvester, Willis, Dresseus, and Brooks, four of his majesty's messengers, will to-morrow set off from his apartments at Grenier's hotel, in Jermyn-street, for Paris.

George Ellis, Esquire, is appointed secretary to the embassy to Paris, and accompanies the noble earl in his voyage. We have not learnt who is to be his private secretary, nor of what number of persons the establishment is to consist. There is no doubt but from the appointment of a person of lord Malmesbury's confideration, it is intended to give it splendour and state. Whether this may recommend us to the studied plainness of the French directory, we know not. We understand that the marquis del Campo soon found it politic to abate from the magnificence of his appearance. Laced liveries and superb equipages were too strong a contrast to the grey frocks and fiacres of Paris.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Tuesday last. The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court.

A vessel which arrived from Malaga, yesterday, brings intelligence that an order had come down requiring an account to be rendered on oath, of all British property in the hands of the merchants there and forbidding the delivering up of any part of it.

SALEM, *November 22.*

Sailing of a Spanish fleet.

Captain Mugford arrived here on Sunday last from Cadiz. He sailed the 26th September in company with a Spanish fleet of 22 sail of the line, and 18 frigates and sloops of war, reported to be bound to Carthagena. It was also said, that at Carthagena they were to be joined by seven sail of the line, and to sail for Toulon. The admiral's ship carried 112 guns.

While captain M. lay at Cadiz, 10 Portuguese armed ships of about 500 tuns each, from the Brazils, were sent in there as prizes. They were very valuable, and were captured by a French privateer schooner of 15 guns, said to be in part owned by captain Barney.

BOSTON, *November 21.*

Important! if true.

Yesterday arrived, brig Industry, capt. Myrick, 32 days from Lisbon. The day before capt. M. left Lisbon, the American consul told him, that information had just arrived, and was believed—that the Spanish fleet had gone into the Mediterranean, and had fell in with an English fleet of transports, and 5 or 6 sail of men of war, from Corfica, supposed to be bound for Gibraltar, and had taken the whole of them, and carried them into Alicant, in the Straits.

A sloop was to sail, the next day after capt. M. for this port, which he supposes will bring the newspaper containing this account. *Boston Chronicle.*

NEW-YORK, *November 28.*

CORROBORATION.

The ship Lydia, capt. Goodrich, arrived at this port on Friday last in 37 days from Lisbon.

Mr. George Pollock, the owner of the Lydia, informs, (after being questioned) that admiral Jarvis's squadron, &c. had been captured in the Mediterranean, by the joint French and Spanish fleets!

The captain, with a smile, a person whom we respect, probably unwilling to offend his employers, refused to give any information on the subject, but being told of capt. Myrick's account he could not help confessing, that there was such a report, which was believed at Lisbon!

A similar account appears in every paper printed at Boston on Monday—they, however, differ in some respects. The Polar Star says, that the account was carried to Lisbon by a British packet from Gibraltar, which packet sailed immediately for England: that the capture was made by a combined French and Spanish fleet.

It would seem, that the citizens of New-York would not have remained totally ignorant of this interesting event (which is stamped with authenticity by the American consul at Lisbon) had it not been received at another port!!! This requires no comment.

The Boston paper also states, by Capt. Myrick, that it was daily expected Portugal would be invaded by the Spanish and French armies, which greatly terrified the citizens. That war was actually declared by Spain against England. That British influence was rapidly declining at Lisbon—in consequence of which the concealed patriots talked boldly, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 26.*

His Britannic majesty's consul general, for the middle and southern states of America, gives this public notice to the merchants and traders, that he has received advices from his majesty's governor and commander in chief of the island of Martinique, that all foreign vessels belonging to the subjects of any power or state, in amity with his majesty, laden with provisions of every kind, (excepting only salted beef, salted pork and butter) shall and may be admitted into the ports of Fort-Royal, St. Pierre, Trinity and Marin, until the first day of February next, the importers thereof, paying the colonial duties, and no other: and shall be allowed to take rum and molasses, for their respective cargoes.

P. BOND.

From the BOSTON MARINE INTELLIGENCER.

A useful hint to seafaring people.

From several experiments, it appears, that middling sized men, or those between five feet six inches, and five feet nine inches high, weighing about 150 pounds, and are in bulk equal to about 2½ solid feet; and the small sized men, or those between five feet three inches, and five feet six inches in height, weigh about 135 pounds, and are in bulk equal to about 2½ solid feet: and from those experiments it also appears, that most men are specifically lighter than common water, and much more so than sea water. Consequently, could persons who fall into the water, have presence of mind enough to avoid the fright usual on such occasions, many might be preserved from drowning; and a very small piece of wood, such as an oar, would buoy a man above water, while he had spirits to keep his hold.

A gentleman who had been on board a Maltese ship of war, observed hanging to the taffarel, a block of wood almost like a buoy, and so balanced that one end swam upright carrying a little flag staff with a small vane: the person who was on duty on the poop had orders to cut the rope by which the buoy hung, upon any cry of a person falling overboard: and as the block would be in a ship's wake by the time the person floated therein, he was sure of having something at hand to sustain him, till the boat should come to his

[illegible] and should that robe be hung [illegible] day. [illegible]

ALEXANDRIA, *November* 20.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Te[illegible], informs, that a murder was committed on the [illegible] road, within ten miles of Staupton, on Mr. [illegible] Stacy, merchant, who was on his way to [illegible] with him a large sum of money, [illegible] the murderers took from him.—The perpetrators [illegible] from Kentucky—rode a gray horse—[illegible] with him a short gun, a pair of pocket pistols, [illegible] dress was a drab great coat, [illegible] jacket, and brown overalls. He was [illegible] tall, [illegible] jacket, and brown overalls. He was [illegible] tall, [illegible] proceeding either to this part of Virginia, or probably, [illegible] had been seen in Albemarle county, [illegible] so large as to bring him to [illegible] punishment.

BALTIMORE, *December* 5.

About four o'clock yesterday evening, a dreadful fire broke out in the hatting shop of John Parks, in Light-street, which communicated to Dr. Goodwin's drug store, and from thence to the Baltimore academy, and the dwelling and ware-house, on one floor, and Mr. Mealy's, and Mr. Richard Curson's dwelling houses on the same floor, the whole of which were divested of every thing, except the bare walls. Nothing prevented the communication to Baltimore-street, except the uncommon exertions of the citizens, who saved the parsonage house belonging to the Methodist meeting house, at which place it stopped. At one time the fire adjoining the Fountain-Inn, belonging to Mr. Bryden, on the opposite side of the street, was on fire, as likewise Mr. Smith's house in Calvert-street, and the ware-house of Messrs. Buchanan and Young—all of which, as well as the Fountain-Inn, were by the unremitting exertions of our fellow citizens, preserved from being destroyed.

The loss experienced by many worthy citizens on this alarming occasion, in removing their properties cannot be ascertained, it must, however, be very considerable. Too much praise cannot be given to a number of our fellow-citizens both in town and Point, for their manly exertions, and we can only attribute the evident want of fire buckets to the goodness of Providence, who has in his mercy been graciously pleased to withhold his correcting hand from this prosperous town in regard to fire, for a considerable time past, and probably lulled many to sleep whose hearts were willing, and hands always ready with their buckets, to join in such like cases of distress.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 15th inst. if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling plantation of the late JAMES HUTCHINGS, deceased,

SUNDRY negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. being part of the property of said James Hutchings. A liberal credit will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CALVERT.

December 5, 1796.

Mr. O'DUHIG,

HAS the honour of informing the public, and his friends, that he will open his SCHOOL on Friday next, the 9th of December, at the BALL ROOM, for this season only, for young ladies on Fridays and Saturdays, from ten o'clock in the morning until one, and from three to five in the afternoon, and for young gentlemen in the evening of those days from five till eight o'clock, and a dancing ball every Saturday afternoon.

Annapolis, December 7, 1796.

CAVEAT IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, December 1, 1796.

William Moran against Moses Rawlings, Wakefield, and others.

WILLIAM MORAN having long since entered the caveat against the above mentioned Moses Rawlings, Wakefield, and others, and having (as it is said) acquired title to the lands without prosecuting the same, it is, at the instance of the defendants, ordered, that unless he, the said caveator, appear here on the first day of July next, and support the said caveat, agreeably to the rules of practice this day issued, the said caveat shall be dismissed, provided the said subpœna be regularly returned by the sheriff of Charles county, where the caveator is said to have last resided in the state, and provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the first day of January next.

Test. JOHN CALLAHAN,
Reg. Ld. Off. W. S.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from hunting on my lands, lying at the mouth of Ramsey's creek, with either dog or gun, likewise from fishing at my fishing landing, or offering in the mouth of the creek, known by the name of Ramsey's four, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the law directs.

JOSHUA LINTHICOMB.

December 5, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, a dun bay HORSE, 12 years old, has a star in his forehead, his left eye out, a pair of old shoes on before, and no brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM APPLEBY.

November 28, 1796.

In CHANCERY, December 6, 1796.

William Deakins, junior, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Ridgely, spinster, and Charles Ridgely, and George Fraser Hawkins, by Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely their next friend, against Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, George Fraser Hawkins, and others.

No. 42 and 218, in the addition to George-town, called Hawkins and Beatty's Addition to George-town; the bill states, that Jane, wife of William Deakins, junior, and Elizabeth, the wife of John Threlkeld, the complainants, are the devisees of the said Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, and George Fraser Hawkins is the heir and devisee of George Fraser Hawkins, and that the said George Fraser Hawkins lives out of the state of Maryland; It is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next, to the intent that the said George Fraser Hawkins may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed by the bill.

A. C. HANSON, Clk.

TAKEN up as strays by the subscriber, living near Elk Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, two MARES, one a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, about thirteen hands high, branded with some letter on her near buttock; the other a bay, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable brand; they both appear to be old, and each was shod before; the sorrel has a very sore back. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CLARK.

December 2, 1796.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifteenth of December next, at the late dwelling plantation of VACHEL DORSEY, son of John, near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, for READY MONEY,

A STOCK of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with sundry other articles. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.

ANNE DORSEY, now A. GRIFFITH, Administratrix,
LUKE POOLE, Administrator of
V. Dorsey, son of John.

November 28, 1796.

WHEN R. K. HEATH lived in Annapolis (at Mr. Stewart's) he lost a brass Gunter's SCALE, with JACOBUS HEATH cut on the edge thereof. Whoever will deliver it to Mr. Green, shall have TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

November 26, 1796.

By vigue of an order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling plantation of IGNATIUS WHEELER, late of said county, deceased, on Thursday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, for READY MONEY,

FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, these negroes are of good characters, remarked for honesty and morality. At the same time will be sold the household, kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c. now on the property of the deceased. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted are desired to make payment to his executor.

Also will be sold, at public sale, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, on Monday the 19th day of December next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler, containing by deed 375 acres, also tract of land is good for farming, lies in an agreeable neighbourhood, and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patowmack and Wicomico. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing, it is expected, will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known on that day by

EDMUND PLOWDEN, Executor of
IGNATIUS WHEELER.

November 1, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, J. W. RING, Cl.

November 22, 1796.

WANTED,

A SITUATION in the clerk's office of Prince-George's county, a young man acquainted with the business would be preferred and well encouraged. Any application from some person of business, writing a good hand, will be expected to meet a good consideration, will be required of any applicant.

November 17, 1796.

By his Excellency,
JOHN HOSKINS STONE,
Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a General Assembly of Maryland, by [illegible] passed at [illegible] session thereof, [illegible] entitled, "An act to [illegible] the time of electing electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States, and directs, that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of Representatives [illegible] the said number to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, as aforesaid, pursuant to the provisions contained in the said act; the Governor and Council shall examine the returns of votes for each and every candidate and person to be returned, voted and elected for all and every of the elections respectively, and thereupon declare and proclaim, signed by the governor, and without delay, dispersed through the state, the name of the person [illegible] July and [illegible] elected in each respective district, we, in pursuance of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us in council, that John Rowles Plowden is elected for the first district, Francis Deakins for the second district, George Murdoch for the third district, John Lyon for the fourth district, Gabriel Duvall for the fifth district, John Archer for the sixth district, John Gilpin for the seventh district, John Roberts for the eighth district, John Eccleston for the ninth district, and John Done for the tenth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.

By the Governor and Council,
NATHAN PUSEY, Clerk
of the Council.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has again commenced business in the house where he formerly kept them, below the State-house, in the city of Annapolis, where he has on hand a small but general assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which he has a very handsome assortment of fashionable superfine Spanish brown cloths, cassimers, printed cassimet and swandown jacket patterns, coatings, different ladies coating for cloaks, coarse cloths of various kinds and prices, chintzes, calicoes, shawls, coarse and fine linens, table cloths, muslins and lawns, patent for cloaks and bonnets, fancy cords and thickets, flannels, blankets of different kinds and prices, bed bunts and ticking of the first quality, &c. He has also on hand, in the grocery line, souchong, pecu souchong, and hyson teas of the first quality, mustard, pepper, allspice, brown sugar, spirit and Cognac brandy of the first quality, &c. all which he will sell at the most reasonable advance for cash or country produce. It is with pleasure that he embraces the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers for their former favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. He also embraces the present opportunity of assuring the public, that he has met with sundry heavy and grievous losses through insolvencies and other misfortunes, and therefore solicitously hopes for their generous patronage, and the more so, as they may have the pleasing satisfaction of contributing to the aid of misfortune without the least diminution of their purse, excepting purchasing such articles as they need, and such necessarily purchase some where, for the subscriber is satisfied he can furnish them with such articles as he has, on as good terms as they can purchase them elsewhere, and he intends adding to his assortment in proportion to the encouragement given him by his friends and a generous public. In the mean time he begs leave to subscribe himself their

Obliged humble servant,
ROBERT DUVALL.

Mrs. DUVALL also respectfully informs her friends and the public, that in future she intends making gowns, habits, bonnets, cloaks, &c. and will be thankful to those who shall please to favour her with their custom.

Patowmack Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the PATOWMACK COMPANY will please to take notice, that the shares of delinquent subscribers will be sold on the 5th Monday in January next, at the Union tavern, in George-town. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, unless in the mean time their payments are fully made.

The stockholders in the additional capital are required to pay ten per cent. on the amount of each share to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treasurer, on or before the first day of January next.

THOMAS LEE, President.
J. TEMPLEMAN,
ABM. FAIRFAX,
JOHN MASON, } Directors.
GEORGE GILPIN,

George-town, November 5, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on 17th instant, a negro girl, who says her name is CHLOE CURTIS, her clothing is a striped petticoat, white cotton and gown, and white linen shift, and says she belongs to RICHARD BRENT, of Charles county. The owner is hereby requested to take her away, [illegible] months from this date, or she will be [illegible] her prison fees, and other expences.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

November 23, 1796.

Lands for Sale,

The subscriber having a number of small tracts, lying in different counties in this state, will sell the following; the following description and notice is given, in order that the persons to whom they adjoin may be accommodated with the preference, viz.

A TRACT called Fire-pond Ridge, containing 67¼ acres, lying on a branch which empties into Wicomico river.—A tract called Mason's Ridge, containing 77½ acres, lying on Dividing Creek.—A tract called Retirement, containing 167 acres, lying on Jumping Branch, and on the road leading from Snow Hill to Salisbury.—A tract called Hardship, containing 78 acres, lying and adjoining the Delaware state line, at the five mile stone, and near the meeting-house. The above all lay in Worcester county.

The following tracts in Caroline county, viz.

A tract called Fowler's Plain Dealing Secured, containing 50½ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river.—A tract called Barren Hill Secured, containing 36¼ acres, lying on the east side of Great Choptank river, and contiguous to the last mentioned.—A tract called Recovery Secured, containing 113¾ acres, adjoining a tract called Boon's Park.

In Dorchester county, viz.

A tract called Godman's Advantage, containing 41¾ acres, adjoining a tract called the Savannah.—A tract called Beard's Addition, containing 24 acres, adjoining and binding on Jack's Creek.

In Talbot county, viz.

A tract called the Neglect, containing 17½ acres, lying on the road from Easton to Centreville and on Noble's Northern Branch.

In Harford county, viz.

A tract called Bond's Neglect, containing 19 acres, adjoining Gibson's Ridge and Gillingham.—A tract called Taylor's Mistake, containing 17 acres, adjoining Fool's Refuse and Norris's Venture.—A tract called Silver Hill Secured, containing 56 acres, adjoining a tract called Profit.—A tract called Oblong, containing 12 acres, adjoining a tract called Frenchman's Repose.—A tract called Leonard's Disappointment, containing 10 acres, lying and bounding on Bow Creek.—A tract called St. George's Neighbour, containing 38 acres, adjoining Farmer's Delight and Howard's Forest.—A tract called Timber Grove, containing 42 acres, lying on a branch of Lodwick's Creek.—A tract called Orchard and Spring Resected, containing 15¼ acres, near Belle-Air, and adjoining a tract called Gravelly Bottom.—A tract called Webster's Neglect, containing 47 acres, adjoining Matthew's Neighbour Resurveyed and Howard's Forest.

In Washington county, viz.

Several small tracts in the neighbourhood of Hagerstown, containg 136¾ acres.

In Allegany county, viz.

Sundry tracts containing in the whole 51,695 acres.

In Anne-Arundel county, viz.

A tract called the Patapsco Mill Seat, containing 116 acres, adjoining general Ridgely's mill, on Patapsco. Should the last mentioned tract not be sold at private sale, on or before the 10th day of January next, it will then be offered at public sale, at Messrs. Yates and Campbell's vendue store.

Also—sundry tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, which will be more particularly described before that day. For any part, or the whole of the above-mentioned property, 6 per cent. 3 per cent. or deferred stock of the United States, stock in either of the banks in Maryland, Morris and Nicholson's paper, or bonds with approved security, with interest at one, two, and three years, will be received. Any person desirous of treating for those lands, will make application to the subscriber, living at Annapolis, where a more full description can be given, and good titles made, on payment being made, or satisfactorily secured to be paid. SAMUEL GODMAN.

Annapolis, November 22, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 20th November, a negro woman named NAN, about five feet two or three inches high, about thirty years of age, her wool very long before, round faced, large full eyes, very black; she carried with her a stamp'd cotton gown, a linsey petticoat of John's spinning, a pair of high heeled shoes, and an old wool hat; she had with her also another suit which I do not recollect; she was purchased from the Eastern Shore, and probably may make that way. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any goal in this state, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home. HUGH DRUMMOND.

All persons are hereby forwarned from taking off said negro woman at their peril.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

The highest price given for old Silver.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, ZEBD. R. HUGHES, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Eastmmock to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—			
1 Prize of	$10,000	dollars	10,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		4,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the STOCKHOLDERS, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required *in specie* at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stocks; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBRIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARTY'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

A PRINT

Of LIBERTY, Giving support to the BALD-EAGLE,

AN AMERICAN PRODUCTION,

Is in great forwardness;

SPECIMENS to be seen at Mr. JOHN SHAW'S, Cabinet-Maker, Annapolis, and Mr. COWAN'S, printer, at Easton, where subscriptions are received. All orders for ornamental looking glass frames, or gilt picture frames, will be received in Annapolis by Mr. Shaw, on account of the subscribers,

James Smith, & Co.

Baltimore, November 14, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrear and neglect this notice. JAMES MACCUBBRIN.

October 12, 1796.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 26th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last "days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven "hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand "eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, By dividends to be made on the "last day of December for the present year, and from "the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half "per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in "the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, "of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to "the contract, for the final redemption of the said "stock".

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I ——— of ——— in ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— of ——— my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attorneys under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do by virtue hereof.*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the ——— day of ——— in the year ———

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the ——— day of ——— before me personally came ——— within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed ——— Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD, } Administrators.
JOHN BEARD, }

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.